Michigan Department of Treasury 496 (02/06) Auditing Procedures Report

			2 of 1968, as		port nd P.A. 71 of 1919,	as amend	ed.				
Loca	il Unit	of Go	vernment Typ	е		Local Unit Name				County	
	Count	-	□City	▼Twp	□Village	□Othe	r Charter T	ownship of Flushing		Genesee	
	al Yea /31/0				Opinion Date 6/15/07			Date Audit Report Submitted	to State		
We a	ffirm	that									
We a	re ce	ertifie	d public ad	countants	licensed to p	actice in	Michigan.				
We f Mana	urthe agem	r affi ent l	rm the folio	wing mate	erial, "no" resp ments and rec	onses ha	ave been discloations).	osed in the financial stateme	ents, includ	ling the notes, or in the	
	YES	9	Check each applicable box below. (See instructions for further detail.)								
1.	X						es of the local ments as nece		ncial stater	ments and/or disclosed in the	
2.		X						unit's unreserved fund balar budget for expenditures.	nces/unres	stricted net assets	
3.	X			-				Accounts issued by the Dep	artment of	Treasury.	
4.	X		The local	unit has a	idopted a budg	et for all	required funds	S.		•	
5.	X		A public h	earing on	the budget wa	as held in	accordance v	vith State statute.			
6.	X		The local other guid	unit has n lance as is	ot violated the ssued by the L	Municipa ocal Aud	al Finance Act lit and Finance	, an order issued under the Division.	Emergenc	y Municipal Loan Act, or	
7.	X		The local	unit has n	ot been deling	uent in d	listributing tax	revenues that were collected	d for anoth	er taxing unit.	
8.	X		The local	unit only h	nolds deposits	investme	ents that comp	ly with statutory requiremen	ts.		
9.	X							s that came to our attention seed (see Appendix H of Bull		in the Bulletin for	
10.	X		that have	not been	previously con	nmunicat	ed to the Loca	ement, which came to our a il Audit and Finance Division t under separate cover.		ring the course of our audit f there is such activity that has	
11.	×		The local	unit is free	e of repeated o	comment	s from previou	s years.			
12.	×		The audit	opinion is	UNQUALIFIE	D.					
13.	X				omplied with (g principles (G		or GASB 34 a	s modified by MCGAA State	ement #7 a	and other generally	
14.	×		The board	d or counc	il approves all	invoices	prior to payme	ent as required by charter or	statute.		
15.	X		To our kn	owledge,	bank reconcilia	ations tha	at were review	ed were performed timely.			
incli des	uded cripti	in ti on(s)	nis or any of the aut	other aud hority and	lit report, nor /or commissio	do they n.	obtain a stand	s operating within the bound d-alone audit, please enclo in all respects.	laries of th	ne audited entity and is not me(s), address(es), and a	
We	have	e end	losed the	following):	Enclose	ed Not Requir	red (enter a brief justification)			
Financial Statements			X								
The letter of Comments and Recommendations				mmendations	X						
Other (Describe)											
			oran, PLL					Telephone Number 810-767-5350			
	et Add							City		Zip	
			rt Street, S	Suite 1A				Flint	МІ	48502	
Auth			Signature	,			Printed Name		License Number		
Ordd Harbn Ex				Tadd Harbur	m	1101014134					

Charter Township of Flushing Genesee County, Michigan

Financial Report

with Supplemental Information

March 31, 2007

Charter Township of Flushing, Michigan Financial Report March 31, 2007

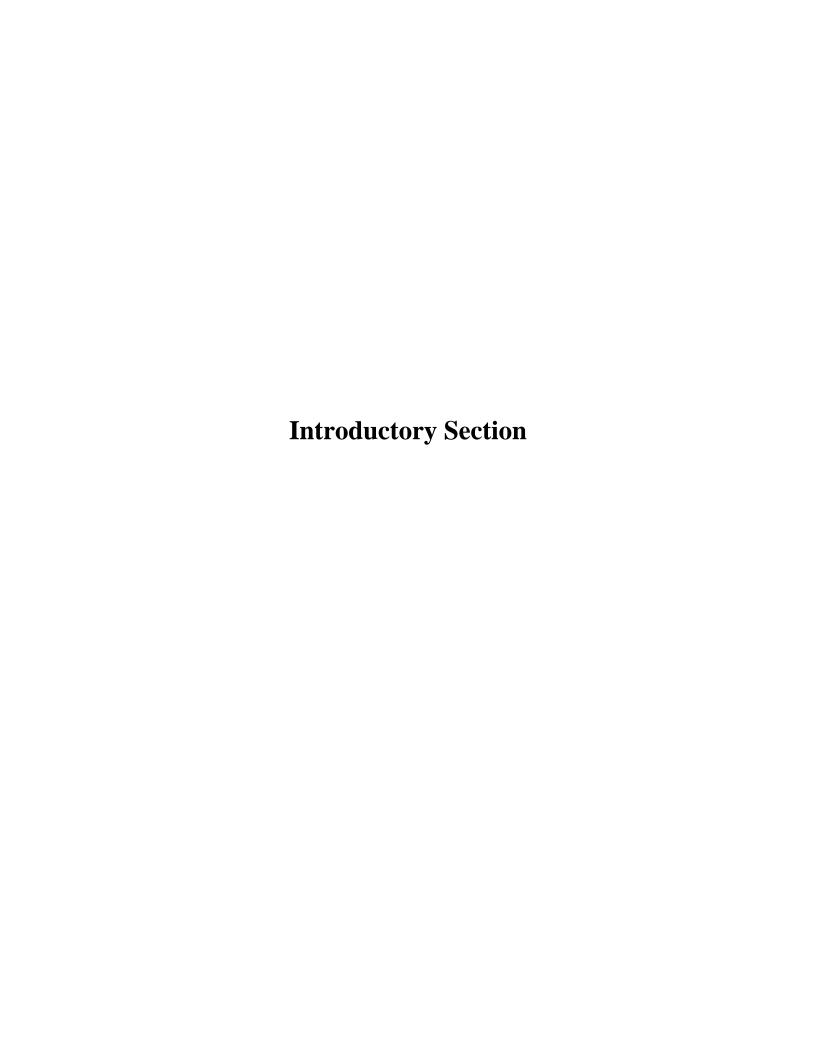
Table of Contents

	Page
Introductory Section:	
List of Principal Officials	1
Financial Section:	
Report Letter	2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3-8
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets	9
Statement of Activities	10-11
Fund Financial Statements:	
Governmental Funds:	
Balance Sheet	12-13
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	15-16
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	17
Proprietary Fund:	
Statement of Net Assets	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets	19
Statement of Cash Flows	20

Charter Township of Flushing, Michigan Financial Report March 31, 2007

Table of Contents – (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Basic Financial Statements: - (continued)	
Fund Financial Statements: - (continued)	
Fiduciary Funds:	
Balance Sheet – Agency Funds	21
Notes to the Financial Statements	22-36
Required Supplemental Information:	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund	37
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Law Enforcement Special Revenue Fund	38
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund	39
Notes to Required Supplemental Information	40
Other Supplemental Information:	
Fund Descriptions	41
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:	
Combining Balance Sheet – Special Revenue Funds	42-43
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Special Revenue Funds	44-45
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – Special Revenue Funds	46-48



Financial Report

Charter Township of Flushing List of Principal Officials

March 31, 2007

Andrew Trotogot, Supervisor

Julia A. Morford, Clerk

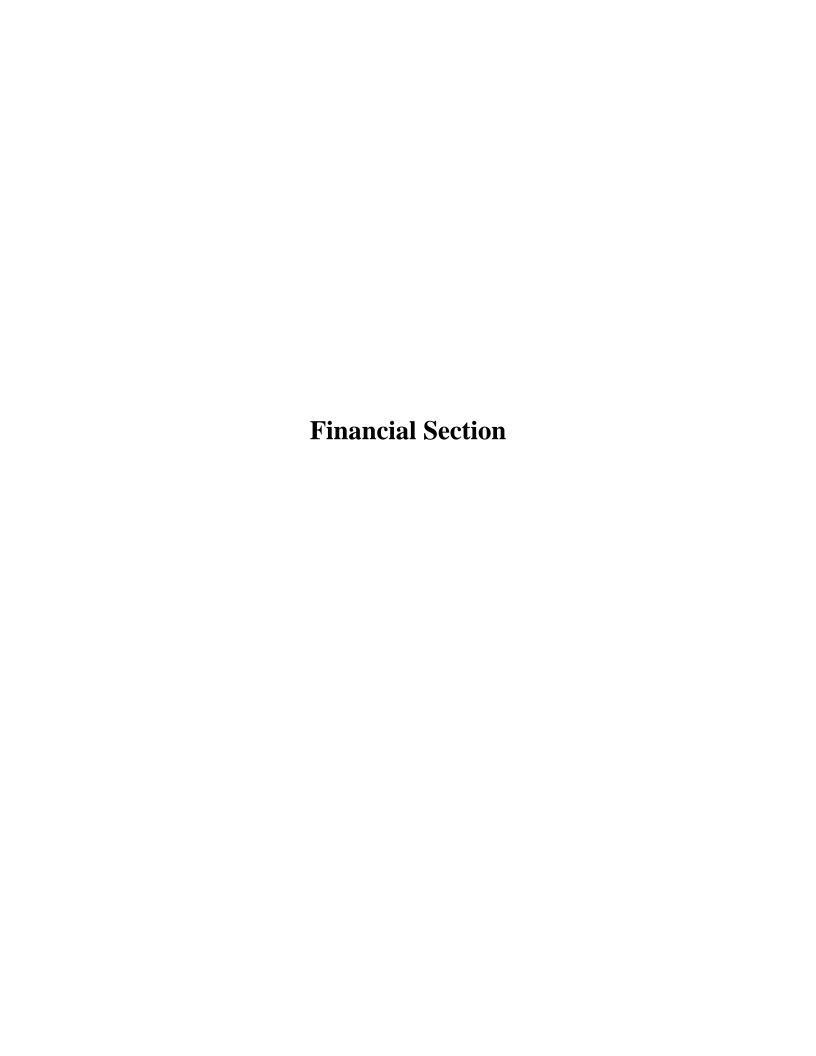
Carl G. Liepmann, Treasurer

Ann L. Fotenakes, Trustee

Scott Minaudo, Trustee

Barry Pratt, Trustee

Ida M. Reed, Trustee



Plante & Moran, PLLC



Suite 1A 111 E. Court St. Flint, MI 48502 Tel: 810.767.5350 Fax: 810.767.8150 plantemoran.com

Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Members of the Township Board of the Charter Township of Flushing Genesee County, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Charter Township of Flushing, Michigan (Township) as of and for the year then ended, March 31, 2007, which collectively comprise the Township's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Township's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these basic financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

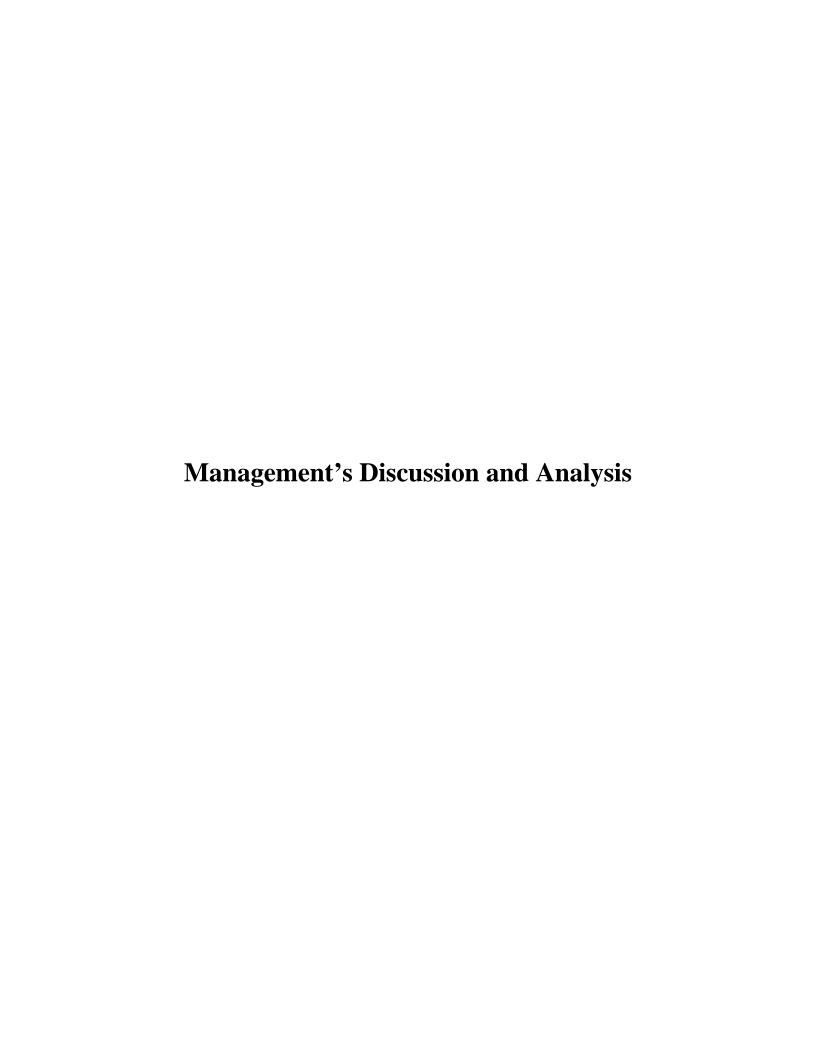
In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Charter Township of Flushing, Michigan, as of March 31, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and the cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The management's discussion and analysis and the budgetary comparison schedules as identified in the table of contents are not a required part of the basic financial statements, but are supplemental information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplemental information. However, we did not audit information and we express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Charter Township of Flushing's basic financial statements. The introductory section and accompanying other supplemental information, as identified in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The other supplemental information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

June 15, 2007



Charter Township of Flushing Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our discussion and analysis of the Charter Township of Flushing's financial performance provides an overview the Township's financial activities for the year ended on March 31, 2007. Please read it in conjunction with the Township's financial statements.

Financial Highlights

As discussed in further detail in the discussion and analysis, the following represents the most significant financial highlights for the year ended March 31, 2007:

- The Township's Total Net Assets are \$11.6 million, with unrestricted net assets of \$2.5 million.
- During the year, the Township's expenses were \$98,981 more than the \$3,312,661 generated in taxes and other revenues for governmental activities.
- General fund revenues exceeded expenses by \$81,670.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Township:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Township's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the Township government, reporting the Township's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
 - * The governmental fund statements tell how general government services like public safety and public service were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.
 - * Proprietary fund statements offer short- and long-term financial information about the water and sewer system that the government operates like a business.
 - * Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships where the Township acts as an agent, to whom the resources in question belong.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

Table 1 summarizes the major features of the Township's financial statements, including the portion of the Township government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Table 1 Major Features of Charter Township of Flushing's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements Fund Statements

Type o <u>f</u> Statements	Government-wide	Governmental <u>Funds</u>	Proprietary Funds	<u>Fiduciary Funds</u>
Scope	Entire Township government (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the Township that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as police, fire, and parks	Activities the Township operates similar to private businesses: the water and sewer system	Instances in which the Township is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources
Required financial statements	Statement of net assets Statement of activities	 Balance sheet Statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances 	 Statement of net assets Statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net assets Statement of cash flows 	Agency funds statement of assets and liabilities
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter, no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term, the Township's funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year, expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Increases and decreases to assets and liabilities

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the Township as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the Township's net assets and how they have changed. Net assets – the difference between the Township's assets and liabilities – is one way to measure the Township's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Township's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the Township you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the Township's property tax base and the condition of the Township's roads.

The government-wide financial statements of the Township are divided into two categories:

- Governmental activities Most of the Township's basic services are included here, such as the police, fire, public works, parks, and general administration. Property taxes and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.
- Business-type activities The Township charges fees to customers to help it cover the costs of certain services it provides. The Township's water and sewer system is the only business-type activity.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Township's most significant funds – not the Township as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the Township uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

- Some funds are required by State law.
- The Township Board establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes.

The Township has three kinds of funds:

- Governmental funds Most of the Township's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Township's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information on the subsequent page that explains the relationship (or differences) between the two sets of statements. The Township has the following governmental funds; general fund, law enforcement fund, solid waste fund, DARE fund, parks and recreation fund, drug law enforcement fund, building department fund and community development fund.
- Proprietary funds Services for which the Township charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long- and short-term financial information. The Township has only one proprietary fund, the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund. In fact, the Township's water and sewer enterprise fund (one type of proprietary fund) are the same as its business-type activities, but the water and sewer fund financial statements provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.

• Fiduciary funds – The Township is the fiduciary, for assets held on the behalf of others. The Township is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the Township's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate agency fund balance sheet. We exclude these activities from the Township's government-wide financial statements because the Township cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

Financial Analysis of the Township as a Whole

Governmental Activities

The Township's governmental revenues were \$3.3 million this year. Property taxes were \$1.1 million or 33% of the total revenues. State revenue sharing made up \$722,377 or 22% of the total revenue. The remaining 45% of governmental activity revenues are comprised mostly of charges for services, grants and contributions, and franchise fees.

Business-Type Activities

Operating revenues of the Township's business-type activities increased \$71,822 from the prior year of \$1,003,732 to the current year total of \$1,075,554. Operating expenses increased by \$211,715. The major factor contributing to the increase in expenses is additional administrative costs from the general fund for years 2000-2005 an increase of \$330,026 offset by a decrease in the depreciation in the amount of \$100,852 that amount was the change in useful lives and was a one time increase. Net changes from non-operating activities increased from revenue of \$174,471 to a revenue of \$652,927, including contributions from residents for capital improvements and donated sewer line. This increase was due mainly to special assessments for two water lines and donated sewer line.

Charter '	Townshin	of Flushing	's Net Assets
Charter	I OWIISHID	OI L'IUSIIIII2	DITEL MODELO

		_	_		Total		
	Governmental Activities		Business-Typ	pe Activities	Primary Government		
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	2007	<u>2006</u>	
Current and other assets	\$1,193,443	\$1,296,384	\$2,214,744	\$2,196,619	\$ 3,408,187 \$	3,493,003	
Capital assets	1,641,554	1,554,292	6,899,571	6,594,276	8,541,125	8,148,568	
Total assets	\$2,834,997	\$2,850,676	\$9,114,315	\$8,790,895	\$11,949,312 \$	11,641,571	
Long-term liabilities							
outstanding	\$ 78,354	\$ 149,152	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,354 \$	149,152	
Other liabilities	157,233	109,174	149,467	145,947	306,700	255,121	
Total liabilities	\$ 235,587	\$ 258,326	\$ 149,467	\$ 145,947	\$ 385,054 \$	\$ 404,273	
Total Hacilities	<u> </u>	\$ 250,520	Ψ 110 , 107	Ψ 110,517	Ψ 202,021	101,275	
Net assets:							
Invested in capital assets,							
net of related debt	\$1,637,258	\$1,548,410	\$6,899,571	\$6,594,276	\$ 8,536,829 \$	8,142,686	
Restricted	552,148	582,540	-	-	552,148	582,540	
Unrestricted	410,004	461,400	2,065,277	2,050,672	2,475,281	2,512,072	
Total nat assats	¢2 500 410	¢2 502 250	¢0 061 010	¢0 611 010	¢11 561 250 ¢	11 227 209	
Total net assets	\$2,599,410	\$2,592,350	\$8,964,848	\$8,644,948	\$11,564,258 \$	11,237,298	

Charter Township of Flushing's Changes in Net Assets

	Governmenta	l Activities	Business-Type Activities		Primary Government	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$1,090,515	\$ 814,743	\$1,075,554	\$1,003,732	\$ 2,166,069	\$ 1,818,475
Operating grants and						
Contributions	217,738	74,791	-	-	217,738	74,791
Capital grants and						
contributions	18,707	-	560,857	109,170	579,564	109,170
General revenues:						
Property taxes	1,137,503	1,048,639	-	-	1,137,503	1,048,639
Unrestricted earnings	829,780	868,935	92,070	65,301	921,850	934,236
Total revenues	3,294,243	2,807,108	1,728,481	1,178,203	5,022,724	3,985,311
Expenses:						
General government	834,121	701,549	-	-	834,121	701,549
Public safety	1,359,217	1,336,246	-	-	1,359,217	1,336,246
Public works	895,308	617,389	-	-	895,308	617,389
Recreation and culture	198,537	126,678	-	-	198,537	126,678
Sewer and water		-	1,408,581	1,196,866	1,408,581	1,196,866
Total expenses	3,287,183	2,781,862	1,408,581	1,196,866	4,695,764	3,978,728
Increase (decrease) in						
net assets	7,060	25,246	319,900	(18,663)	326,960	6,583
Net assets - April 1, 2006	2,592,350	2,567,104	8,644,948	8,663,611	11,237,298	11,230,715
Net assets - March 31, 2007	\$2,599,410	\$2,592,350	\$8,964,848	\$8,644,948	\$11,564,258	\$11,237,298

Financial Analysis of the Township's Funds

As the Township completed the year, its General Fund reported a fund balance of \$425,471. This was an increase of \$26,670 from the prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the Township amended the budget to take into account events during the year. The Township departments overall stayed below budget, resulting in total expenditures of \$39,172 below budget. This allowed the General Fund's fund balance to increase from \$398,801 a year ago to \$425,471 at March 31, 2007. This represents 3 months of expenditures.

Capital Assets

At the end of 2007, the Township had invested \$8.5 million in capital assets, net of related debt. This amount complies with methods established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) for the implementation of GASB Statement 34. Capital assets as stated in this annual financial report do not include some prior year infrastructure items such as sidewalks and streets. Financial reporting in years before 2005 has not required some infrastructure items to be included with capital assets. Recognizing the problem of having local units gather together all of the required information, GASB has allowed smaller units of government like the Township to report infrastructure assets on a prospective basis only after adopting the new reporting standard.

Long-term Debt

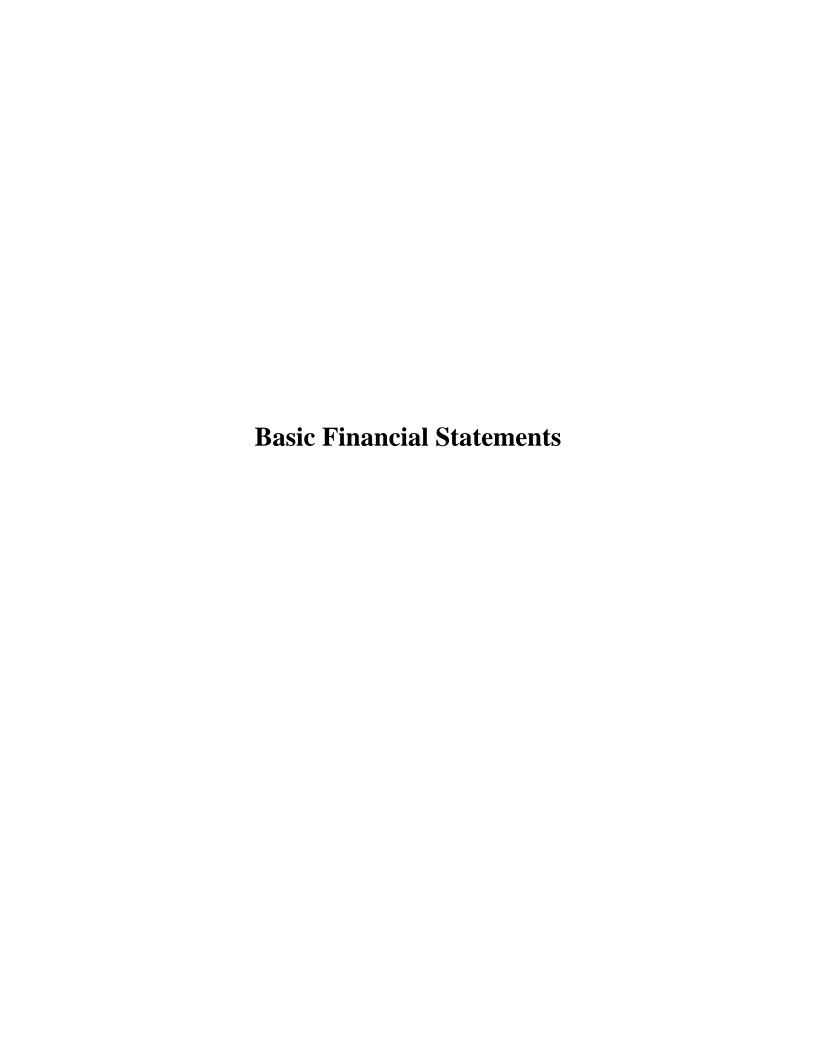
At year-end the Township had a capital lease obligation of \$4,296 outstanding for equipment purchased for governmental activities. Business type activities (water and sewer services) do not have any long term debt obligations outstanding at March 31. Annual debt service requirements for the capital lease are approximately \$2,100 per year, with final payment due in 2010.

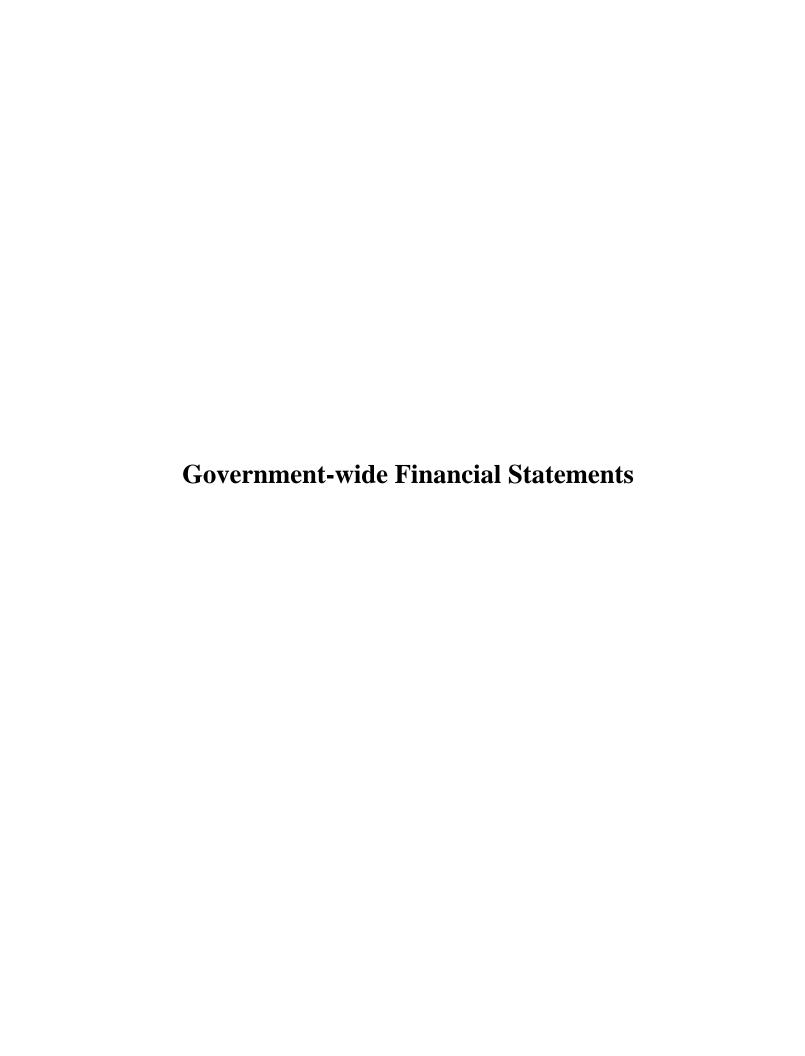
Limitations on Debt

The State limits the amount of general obligation debt the Township can issue to 10% of the assessed value of all taxable property within the Township's corporate limits. The Township does not have any debt outstanding that is subject to the State limitation as the capital lease obligation is specifically excluded.

Contacting the Township's Financial Administration

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the Township's finances and to demonstrate the Township's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Charter Township of Flushing Clerk's Department.





Charter Township of Flushing Statement of Net Assets March 31, 2007

	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities			Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables -Net Internal balances Capital assets - Net:	\$	953,444 239,999 -	\$	1,529,797 684,947 -	\$	2,483,241 924,946
Assets not subject to depreciation Assets subject to depreciation		193,200 1,448,354		- 6,899,571		193,200 8,347,925
Total assets		2,834,997		9,114,315		11,949,312
Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Noncurrent liabilities: Due within one year Due in more than one year		13,477 16,940 126,816 78,354	149,467 - - -		162,944 16,940 126,816 78,354	
Total liabilities		235,587		149,467		385,054
Net Assets Invested in capital assets, Net of related debt Restricted for:		1,637,258		6,899,571		8,536,829
Law enforcement Garbage collection Metro act Unrestricted		41,162 509,010 1,976 410,004		- - - 2,065,277		41,162 509,010 1,976 2,475,281
Total net assets	\$	2,599,410	\$	8,964,848	\$	11,564,258

Charter Township of Flushing Statement of Activities For the Year Ended March 31, 2007

Program Revenues

Functions\Programs Primary government:		Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental activities: General government Public safety Public works Recreation and culture	\$	834,121 1,359,217 895,308 198,537	\$	547,051 70,907 472,557	\$	89,586 20,325 107,827	\$	- 18,707 - -	
Total governmental activities		3,287,183		1,090,515		217,738		18,707	
Business-type activities Sewer and water Total business type activities		1,408,581 1,408,581		1,075,554		_		560,857 560,857	
Total business-type activities Total primary government	\$	4,695,764	\$	2,166,069	\$	217,738	<u> </u>	579,564	

General revenues:

Property taxes State-shared revenues Investment earnings Franchise fees Micellaneous

Total general revenues

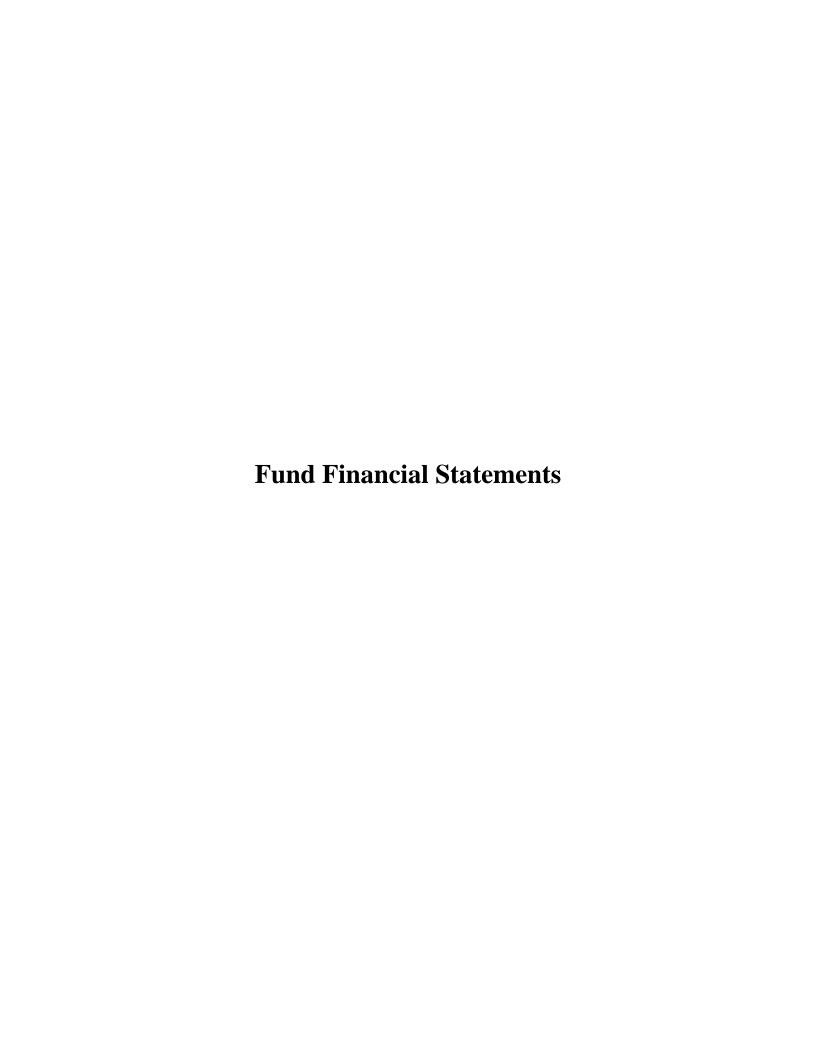
Change in net assets

Net assets - beginning of year

Net assets - ending of year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

		J	t				
	Governmental Activities		siness-type Activities		Total		
_	\$	(287,070) (1,180,017) (402,426) (90,710) (1,960,223)	\$ - - - -	\$	(287,070) (1,180,017) (402,426) (90,710) (1,960,223)		
		-	227,830 227,830		227,830 227,830		
		(1,960,223)	227,830		(1,732,393)		
		1,137,503 722,377 34,630 55,637 17,136	- 92,070 - -		1,137,503 722,377 126,700 55,637 17,136		
		1,967,283 7,060 2,592,350	92,070 319,900 8,644,948		2,059,353 326,960 11,237,298		
	\$	2,592,330	\$ 8,964,848	\$	11,564,258		



Charter Township of Flushing Governmental Funds Balance Sheet March 31, 2007

	General		Law Enforcement		Solid Waste	
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Due from other funds	\$	301,323 282 690	\$	163,321 3,848	\$	474,982 - -
Due from other governments		132,528		68,449		34,102
Total assets	\$	434,823	\$	235,618	\$	509,084
Liabilities and Fund Balances						
Liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Due to other funds	\$	6,157 3,195	\$	5,311 11,818	\$	74 - -
Total liabilities		9,352		17,129		74
Fund balances: Reserved for metro act Unreserved, reported in:		1,976		-		-
General fund Special revenue funds		423,495		- 218,489		509,010
Total fund balances	_	425,471		218,489		509,010
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	434,823	\$	235,618	\$	509,084

Gov	Other ernmental Funds	Total
\$	13,818	\$ 953,444 4,130
	_	690
	790	235,869
\$	14,608	\$ 1,194,133
\$	1,935 1,927 690	\$ 13,477 16,940 690
	4,552	31,107
		1,976
	-	1,970
	-	423,495
	10,056	737,555
	10,056	1,163,026
\$	14,608	\$ 1,194,133

Charter Township of Flushing Reconciliation of the Fund Balance as Reported in the Governmental Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets For the Year Ended March 31, 2007

Net assets of governmental activities	\$ 2,599,410
Employee compensated absences are payable over a long period of years, and do not represent a claim on current financial resources; therefore, they are not reported as fund liabilities.	(200,874)
Capital lease obligations are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds.	(4,296)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported in the funds.	1,641,554
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	
Total Governmental Funds Fund balance as reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet	\$ 1,163,026

Charter Township of Flushing Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances For the Year Ended March 31, 2007

	General	Law Enforcement	Solid Waste
Revenues:			
Property taxes	139,838	\$ 954,550	\$ -
Special assessments	-	-	472,557
Licenses and permits	-	-	-
Intergovernmental revenues:			
Federal	-	-	-
State	730,731	11,065	-
Local	-	91,276	-
Charges for services	515,986	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	22,602	45,231	-
Interest	33,886	8,252	3,776
Other		20,743	-
Total revenues	1,443,043	1,131,117	476,333
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	821,711	500	400
Public safety	123,921	1,133,500	-
Public works	401,349	-	482,093
Recreation and culture	13,601	-	-
Capital outlay	791	25,294	-
Total expenditures	1,361,373	1,159,294	482,493
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	81,670	(28,177)	(6,160)
•	81,070	(20,177)	(0,100)
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in	-	-	-
Transfers out	(55,000)	-	-
Gain on sale of capital assets		-	
Total other financing			_
sources (uses)	(55,000)		
Net change in fund balances	26,670	(28,177)	(6,160)
Fund balances - beginning of year	398,801	246,666	515,170
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 425,471	\$ 218,489	\$ 509,010

Gov	Other vernmental Funds		Totals
4		Φ.	1 00 1 200
\$	-	\$	1,094,388
	-		472,557
	29,303		29,303
	148,891		148,891
	-		741,796
	-		91,276
	-		515,986
	-		67,833
	-		45,914
	83,974		104,717
	262,168		3,312,661
			822,611
	82,951		1,340,372
	62,931		883,442
	137,107		150,708
	188,424		214,509
	408,482		3,411,642
-	100,102		3,111,012
	(146,314)		(98,981)
	55,000		55,000
	55,000		(55,000)
	-		(33,000)
	55,000		-
	(91,314)		(98,981)
	101,370		1,262,007
	101,570		1,202,007
\$	10,056	\$	1,163,026

Charter Township of Flushing Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended March 31, 2007

Net Change in fund balances as reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	\$ (98,981)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures, however in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation:	
Capital outlay	199,666
Depreciation expense	(104,620)
Net book value of assets disposed of	(7,784)
Increase in accumulated employee sick and vacation pay and other similar expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current resources, and therefore are not reported in the fund statements	
until they come due for payment.	17,193
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but not in the statemnt of activities (where it reduces long-term debt)	1,586
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$ 7,060

Charter Township of Flushing

Proprietary Funds Statement of Net Assets March 31, 2007

	Enterprise Fund	
	Sewer and	
A4		Water
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,529,797
Receivables:		
Accounts		24,198
Unbilled		196,512
Special assessments - current portion		58,017
Tap-in contracts - current portion		9,515
Accrued interest		14,681
Due from other governments		550
Total current assets		1,833,270
Noncurrent assets:		
Capital assets - net of accumulated depreciation		6,899,571
Special assessments receivable - long-term portion		337,664
Tap-in contracts receivable - long-term portion		43,810
Total noncurrent assets		7,281,045
Total assets		9,114,315
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable		149,467
Total current liabilities		149,467
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		6,899,571
Unrestricted		2,065,277
Total net assets	\$	8,964,848

Charter Township of Flushing Proprietary Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets For the Year Ended March 31, 2007

	Enterprise Fund	
	Sewer and Water	
Operating revenues:		
Charges for services:		
Water usage fees	\$ 889,741	
Sewer treatment fees	159,161	
Late charges	26,652	
Total operating revenues	1,075,554	
Operating expenses:		
Water usage cost	673,716	
Sewer treatment cost	114,423	
Hydrant service	10,713	
Computer billing charges	7,193	
Professional fees	3,960	
Depreciation	162,457	
Pumping station maintenance	11,347	
Pumping station utilities Administration	2,673 415,826	
Miscellaneous		
Miscenaneous	6,273	
Total operating expenses	1,408,581	
Operating loss	(333,027)	
Non-operating revenues:		
Interest on investments	88,292	
Interest on tap-in contracts and assessments	3,778	
Total non-operating revenues	92,070	
Loss before contributions	(240,957)	
Capital contributions		
Benefit fees	45,100	
Special assessments	304,400	
Donated asset	211,357	
Change in net assets	319,900	
Net assets - beginning of year	8,644,948	
Net assets - end of year	\$ 8,964,848	

Charter Township of Flushing Proprietary Fund Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended March 31, 2007

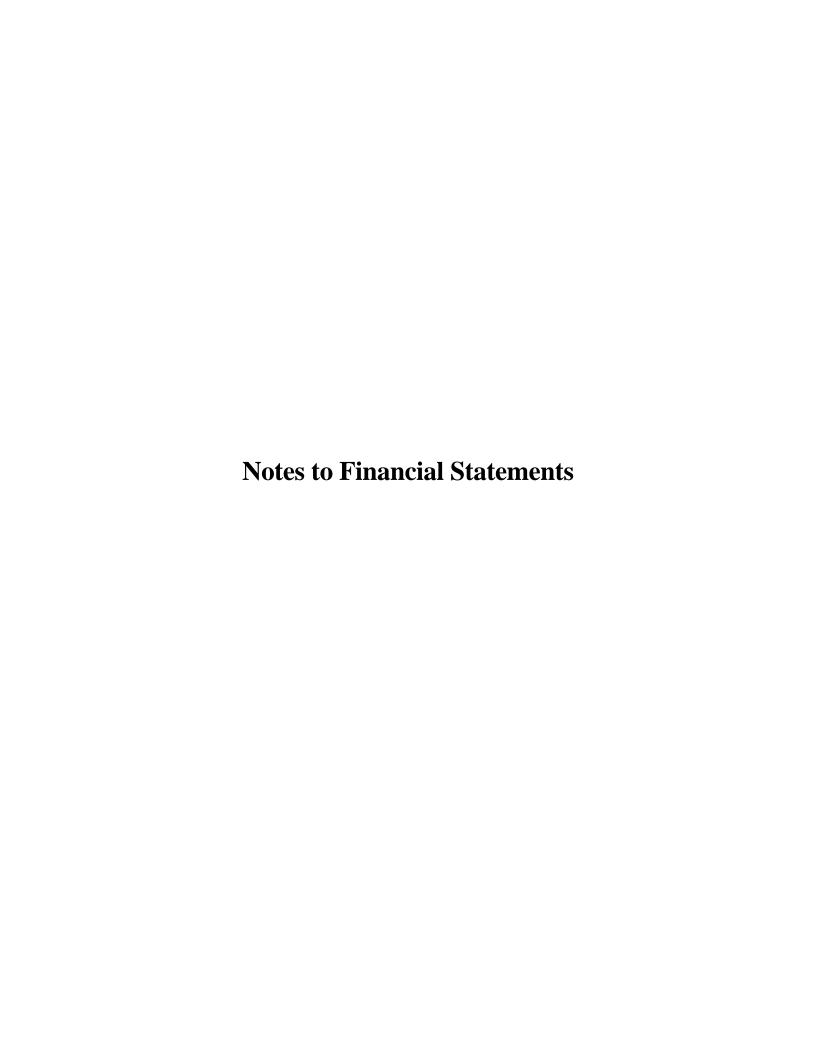
	Enterprise Fund	
	Sewer and Water	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers and users Payments to vendors	\$	1,059,051 (1,347,167)
Net cash used in operating activities		(288,116)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Special assessment collections Benefit fees Purchase of capital assets Interest received on assessments and tap-in receivables		77,299 51,448 (256,395) 3,778
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(123,870)
Cash flows from investing activities: Sale of investments Interest received on investments Net cash provided in investing activities		1,427,162 109,908 1,537,070
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,125,084
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year		404,713
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$	1,529,797
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Operating loss Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operations:	\$	(333,027)
Depreciation Changes in operating assets and liabilities: Receivables:		162,457
Accounts Unbilled Due from other funds Due from other governments Accounts payable Due to other funds		(9,492) (19,096) 3,210 8,875 3,520 (104,563)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(288,116)

Noncash investing, capital and financing activities:

During the year end March 31, 2007, the Water and Sewer Fund recognized a donation of a sewer line in the amount of \$211,357.

Charter Township of Flushing Balance Sheet Fiduciary Fund March 31, 2007

	Tax Collection Agency Fund	
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable	\$	341 2,929
Total assets	\$	3,270
Liabilities:		
Due to other governments	\$	3,270
Total liabilities	\$	3,270



I. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies of the Charter Township of Flushing (Township) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies used by the Charter Township of Flushing.

A. Reporting entity

The Charter Township of Flushing was formed in 1838. The Township provides the following services as authorized by law: public safety (police, fire and inspections), highways and streets, sanitation, public improvements, recreation, planning and general administrative services.

The accompanying financial statements present the Charter Township of Flushing, Michigan. The Township currently does not have any component units.

Joint governed organization - The Township has entered into a joint agreement with the City of Flushing to share in the operating costs of a senior citizens center for township and city residents. The facility renovation and operation is overseen by a joint building operating committee made up of two appointees from each municipality, and are selected by the city and township members. The joint building committee prepares an annual operating budget which is approved by each municipality. All operating regulations, policies, and rules for the center are determined by the committee and approved by the city and township. Operating expenses will be divided between the city and township based on resident usage records. The City of Flushing acts as the fiduciary agent for the Senior Center. During the current year, the Township's share of the operating costs of the Center was \$10,736. The Township is unaware of any circumstances that would cause an additional benefit or burden to the participating governments in the near future. Separate financial statements for the Senior Citizens Center are not available at June 30, 2006.

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on user fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct* expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

I. Summary of significant accounting policies – (continued)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be *available* if it is collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Township considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The following major revenues sources meet the availability criterion: state share revenues and interest associated with the current fiscal period. Conversely, special assessments and federal grant reimbursements will be collected after a period of availability; receivables have been recorded for these, along with a "deferred revenue" liability.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The Township reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the Township's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Law Enforcement Fund accounts for police services provided to township residents.

The Solid Waste Fund accounts for sanitation services provided to township residents.

The Township reports the following major proprietary fund:

The Water Supply and Sewer Disposal System. One fund is maintained for the operations of the water distribution system and the sewage pumping and collection system that transport the sewage to Genesee County's treatment plant.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

Agency Fund accounts for assets held by the Township in a trustee capacity. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operations.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The Township has elected not to follow private-sector standards issued after November 30, 1989 for its business-type activities.

I. Summary of significant accounting policies – (continued)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation – (continued)

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the Township's water and sewer function and various other functions of the Township. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available, the Township's policy is to first apply restricted resources.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the Water and Sewer enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

D. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied on each December 1 on taxable valuation of property as of the preceding December 31. Taxes are considered delinquent on March 1 of the following year, at which time penalties and interest are assessed. Revenues generated by the levy of a 1% property tax administrative fee are recognized on a cash basis.

The Township's 2006 tax is levied and collectible on December 1, 2006, and is recognized as revenue in the year ended March 31, 2007, when the proceeds of the levy are budgeted and available for the financing of operations.

The 2006 taxable valuation of the Township totaled 280,921,450, on which taxes levied consisted of 0.50 mills for operating purposes and 3.4114 mills for police. This resulted in \$139,838 for operating and \$954,550 for police. These amounts are recognized in the respective General and Special Revenue fund financial statements as tax revenue.

TD 11 37 1

A comparison of assessed and taxable property values for the 2006 tax levy is as follows:

	Assessed Value	<u>1 axable Value</u>
Real property	\$350,786,700	\$274,469,250
Qualified real property	163,800	162,540
Personal property	6,289,660	6,289,660
Total	\$357,240,160	\$280,921,450

I. Summary of significant accounting policies – (continued)

E. Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity

1. Bank Deposits

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturity of three months or less when acquired.

2. Receivables and payables

In general, outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "advances to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of allowance for uncollectible amounts.

3. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Township as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure of the Township is depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	20-50
Land improvements	12-60
Vehicles	5
Vehicle equipment	5
Office equipment	5-12
Computer equipment	5
Maintenance equipment	6-12
Water system and waterlines	60
Sewer system	60
Infrastructure	10-20

I. Summary of significant accounting policies – (continued)

E. Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity – (continued)

4. Compensated absences (vacation and sick leave)

All full-time Township employees are paid for sick days on an as needed basis up to a reasonable limit, as determined by management. Sick pay is recorded as an expenditure in the year used. Police officers may accumulate and carryover to the next fiscal year a maximum of 75 days of sick pay. Accumulated and unpaid sick pay liability has been accrued.

Police officers may accumulate and carryover to the next fiscal year no more than one-half of their annual vacation time up to two years. General Township employees are allowed to carryover up to half of their annual vacation time up to two years. Accumulated and unpaid vacation days for police officers and general Township employees have been accrued.

5. Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

6. Fund equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

7. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

II. Stewardship, compliance, and accountability

A. Budgetary information

The Township follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

 Prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, the Supervisor submits to the Township Board a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following April 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them, for the General and Special Revenue Funds. Informational summaries of projected revenues and expenses are provided for the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund.

II. Stewardship, compliance, and accountability – (continued)

A. Budgetary information – (continued)

- 2. Public hearings are conducted at the Township Hall to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the budget is legally enacted on a departmental level for all budgetary funds through passage of a resolution in accordance with Public Act 621 of the State of Michigan.
- 4. The Supervisor is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within departmental appropriation accounts, however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any department must be approved by the Township Board.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all budgetary funds. All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles except as indicated in item 8 below.
- 6. Budget appropriations lapse at year end, except for approved contracts and certain federal grants which are appropriated on a contract (grant) length basis.
- 7. The original budget was amended during the year in compliance with the Township Charter and applicable state laws. The budget amounts reported in the financial statements represent the original and final budgeted expenditures as amended by the Township.
- 8. The Community Development Special Revenue Fund is budgeted on a project length basis. As a result of this different budget perspective, the Community Development Fund is not included in the special revenue budget to actual statements.

Expenditures over budget:

The following individual funds incurred expenditures in excess of appropriations:

			Actual
			Over
<u>Activity</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Capital outlay	\$23,800	\$25,294	\$1,494
Capital outlay	-	953	953
Capital outlay	-	1,881	1,881
Public safety	81,450	82,951	1,501
	Capital outlay Capital outlay Capital outlay	Capital outlay \$23,800 Capital outlay - Capital outlay -	Capital outlay \$23,800 \$25,294 Capital outlay - 953 Capital outlay - 1,881

B. Construction code revenues/expenditures

The State Construction Code Act, Michigan Public Act 245 of 1999, and rules promulgated by the Department of Treasury regarding that Act, require that a local unit's fees collected from construction code permits be accounted for in a method which shows that all of these fees were used for expenditures related to the operation of the enforcing agency. The rules indicated that if the revenues exceeded the expenditures, the fees collected must be kept in a separate fund with all the revenues and expenditures accounted for in that fund. The Township established a separate fund to account for the activity. Typically, the expenditures exceed the revenues and a transfer from the General Fund is made to cover the excess. The activity related to construction code activity for the year ended March 31, 2007 is as follows:

Shortfall at April 1, 2006	\$ (9,760)
Construction permit revenue	29,303
Expenditures: Professional services	(82,951)
Cumulative shortfall at March 31, 2007	\$ (63.408)

III. Detailed notes on all funds

A. Deposits and investments

Michigan Compiled Laws section 129.91 (Public Act 20 of 1943, as amended), authorizes local governmental units to make deposits and invest in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations that have offices in Michigan. The local unit is allowed to invest in bonds, securities, and other direct obligations of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States; repurchase agreements; bankers' acceptances of United States banks; commercial paper rated within the two highest classifications, which mature not more than 270 days after the date of purchase; obligations of the State of Michigan or its political subdivision, which are rated as investment grade; and mutual funds composed of investment vehicles that are legal for direct investment by local units of government in Michigan.

The Township has designated three banks for the deposit of its funds. The investment policy adopted by the Board in accordance with Public Act 196 of 1997 has authorized investment in bonds and securities of the United States government and bank accounts and CDs, but not the remainder of State statutory authority as listed above. The Township's deposits and investment policies are in accordance with statutory authority.

The Township's cash and investments are subject to several types of risk, which are examined in more detail below:

Custodial credit risk of bank deposits:

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year end, the Township had \$581,879 of bank deposits (certificates of deposit, checking and savings accounts) that were uninsured and uncollateralized. The Township believes that due to the dollar amounts of cash deposits and the limits of FDIC insurance, it is impractical to insure all deposits. As a result, the Township evaluates each financial institution it deposits funds with and assesses the level of risk of each institution; only those institutions with an acceptable estimated risk level are used as depositories.

Credit Risk:

State law limits investments in commercial paper to the top two ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The Township has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. As of year end, the credit quality ratings of debt securities are as follows:

<u>Investment</u>	Fair Value	Rating	Organization
Bank investment pool	\$1,834,836	Aaa	Moody's

III. Detailed notes on all funds – (continued)

B. Receivables

Receivables as of year end for the Township's individual major funds, nonmajor funds, and fiduciary funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

Governmental activities and fiduciary funds:

				Nonmajor	
		Law	Solid	Government Fiduciary	
	General	Enforcement	Waste	Funds Funds	<u>Total</u>
Receivables:					
Accounts	\$ 282	\$ 3,848	\$ -	\$ - \$ 2,929	\$ 7,059
Intergovernmental	132,528	68,449	34,102	790 -	235,869
Gross receivables Less: allowance for	132,810	72,297	34,102	790 2,929	242,928
uncollectibles					
Net total receivables	\$132,810	\$ 72,297	\$ 34,102	\$ 790 \$ 2,929	\$242,928

Business type activities:

Receivables:	Water and <u>Sewer</u>
Accounts	\$ 220,710
Interest	14,681
Special assessments	395,681
Tap in contracts	53,325
Intergovernmental	550
Gross receivables	684,947
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	
Net total receivables	<u>\$684,947</u>

III. Detailed notes on all funds – (continued)

C. Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended March 31, 2007 was as follows:

	Beginning	_	_	Ending
	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 193,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 193,200
Construction in progress	12,000	-	(12,000)	
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Total capital assets not being depreciated	205,200	-	(12,000)	193,200
Land improvements	371,857	181,363	-	553,220
Buildings and building improvements	1,153,265	-	-	1,153,265
Computer equipment	107,525	6,236	-	113,761
Maintenance equipment	48,441	-	-	48,441
Office Equipment	39,191	-	-	39,191
Vehicles	226,848	19,938	(19,460)	227,326
Vehicle equipment	1,279	4,129	-	5,408
Infrastructure	167,004	-	-	167,004
Total capital assets being depreciated	2,115,410	211,666	(19,460)	2,307,616
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	(125,248)	(21,716)	-	(146,964)
Buildings and building improvements	(319,181)	(29,436)	-	(348,617)
Computer equipment	(99,057)	(6,154)	-	(105,211)
Maintenance equipment	(20,649)	(4,133)	-	(24,783)
Office Equipment	(31,430)	(1,973)	-	(33,403)
Vehicles	(160,322)	(29,288)	11,676	(177,935)
Vehicle equipment	(1,279)	(52)	-	(1,331)
Infrastructure	(9,152)	(11,866)		(21,018)
Total accumulated depreciation	(766,318)	(104,620)	11,676	(859,262)
Net capital assets being depreciated	1,349,092	107,046	(7,784)	1,448,354
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$1,554,292	\$ 107,046	\$ (19,784)	\$1,641,554

III. Detailed notes on all funds - (continued)

C. Capital assets - (continued)

Ci Capital assets (continued)	Beginning Balance	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Business-type activities: Capital assets, not being depreciated: Construction in progress	\$ 243,803	\$ - \$	(243,803)	\$ -
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	243,803	-	(243,803)	
Capital assets, being depreciated: Water system Waterline Sewer system Machinery and equipment	6,846,783 601,459 1,378,188 17,979	487,216 - 211,357 12,983	- - -	7,333,999 601,459 1,589,545 30,962
Total capital assets, being depreciated	8,844,409	711,556	-	9,555,965
Less accumulated depreciation for: Water system Waterline Sewer system Machinery and equipment	(1,929,384) (260,632) (295,304) (8,617)	(120,854) (10,025) (29,127) (2,451)	- - - -	(2,050,238) (270,657) (324,431) (11,068)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,493,937)	(162,457)	-	(2,656,394)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	6,350,472	549,099	-	6,899,571
Business-type capital assets, net	\$ 6,594,275	\$ 549,099 \$	(243,803)	\$ 6,899,571

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the government as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 25,340
Public safety	36,581
Public works	11,866
Recreation and cultural	30,833
Total - governmental activities	\$ 104,620
Business-type activities:	
Sewer and water	\$162,457
Total – business-type activities	\$162,457

III. Detailed notes on all funds – (continued)

D. Interfund receivables, payables, and transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of March 31, 2007 is as follows:

Due to/from other funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Other governmental funds	\$ 690

These balances result from the time lag between the dates the goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and payments between funds are made.

Interfund transfers:

Fund Providing Resource	Fund Receiving Resource	<u>Amount</u>	
General fund	Building department fund	\$ 55,000	

Transfer between the General fund and the Building department fund is for operating purposes.

E. Capital lease

The Township entered into a capital lease for the purchase of a copier. The capital lease is secured by the equipment purchased of \$8,399 for the township general office. The leased asset has been recorded in the Governmental Capital Assets. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Year Ended	
2008	2,172
2009	2,172
2010	543
Future minimum lease payments	4,887
Less amount representing interest	591
Capital leases payable at March 31, 2007	\$ 4,296

F. Long-term debt

Long-term liability activity for the year ended March 31, 2007 can be summarized as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Capital leases	\$ 5,882	\$ -	\$ 1,586	\$ 4,296	\$ 1,776
Compensated absences	218,067	107,064	124,258	200,874	125,040
Total governmental activities					
long-term debt	\$223,949	\$ 107,064	\$125,844	\$205,170	\$ 126,816

IV. Other information

A. Risk management

The Township is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions, and employee injuries. The Township has purchased commercial insurance coverage for all claims except employee dental benefits. Settled claims for the commercial insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. The Township pays dental and vision claims on a reimbursement basis and has set aside employee and employer contributions to pay these claims in the General fund. Liability for unpaid claims was immaterial at March 31, 2007.

B. Deferred compensation

The Township offers its employees a Deferred Compensation Plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all Township employees, permits them to defer a portion of their current salary until future years. Participation in the plan is optional. The deferred compensation is not available to the employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseen emergency. The Township's plan administrator, Nationwide Retirement Solutions and Aetna, has placed the assets of the plan within a restricted trust for the exclusive benefit of employees. As a result, the plan assets are not considered assets of the Township and are not recorded in these financial statements.

C. Retirement Plans

Benefit provisions and contributions obligations have been established by the Township Board.

Defined benefit plan:

The Township participates in the Michigan Municipal Employees Retirement System (MERS) which is an agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system (PERS) that is administered by the State of Michigan. The MERS was organized pursuant to Act No. 427, Public Acts of 1984, as amended, and the Constitution of the State of Michigan. The Township has no fiduciary responsibility for the plan. MERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the system as a whole. That report may be obtained by writing to the System at 1134 Municipal Way, Lansing, MI 48917.

(a) Plan description:

The pension plan provides pension benefits, deferred allowances, and death and disability benefits for Township employees. Benefits are vested after eight years of service for non-union and after ten years for police officers and command. Retirement is based on the following requirements:

Age 60 with 10 or more years of credited service,

Age 50 with 25 or more years of credited service for police officers and command, and

Age 55 with 15 or more years of credited service for non-union can retire.

Employees who retire after reaching their requirement are entitled to 3.0% of the member's three year final average compensation (FAC) times the number of years and months of credited service for that member. The annual benefit shall not exceed 80% of the FAC.

IV. Other information – (continued)

C. Retirement Plans – (continued)

(a) Plan description: - (continued)

Pension provisions include deferred allowances whereby an employee may terminate employment with the Township after accumulating 10 years of service for police officers and command and 8 years of service for non-union but before reaching the age of 60. If the employee does not withdraw his or her accumulated contributions, the employee is entitled to all pension benefits upon reaching retirement age as discussed above.

Pension provisions include death and disability benefits. A disabled employee is entitled to full benefits after acquiring 10 or more years of credited service, whereas a surviving spouse is entitled to receive an amount equal to 85% of the employees final, three-year average salary. Benefits are determined by State statutes.

Membership in the plan at December 31, 2005, the date of the latest actuarial valuation, is comprised of 14 non-union and 10 police officer and command active members. There were 0 non-union and 2 police officer and command inactive vested members, and 2 non-union and 0 police officer and command retirants, or beneficiaries at December 31, 2005.

(b) Contributions:

The funding policy provides for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll, are designed to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

(c) Funding method and assumptions:

The plan provides that the employer/employees contribute amounts necessary to fund the actuarially determined benefits. Non-union employees are required to deposit 0% and police officers are required to deposit 2.0% of all monetary compensation. The Township makes employer contributions in accordance with funding requirements determined by MERS' actuary. The Township's current rate was 16.59% non-union, 11.33% patrol police officers, and 22.37% command police officers of annual covered payroll.

Information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

Annual required pension cost \$257,846 Contributions made \$257,846

Actuarial valuation date December 31, 2005

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal cost method

Amortization method Level percent

Remaining amortization

period (weighted) 30 years Asset valuation method Market

Actuarial assumptions

Investment rate of return 8.0% Projected salary increase 4.5%

V. Other information – (continued)

C. Retirement Plans – (continued)

Defined benefit plan: - (continued)

Defined Benefit Pension Plan Schedule of Funding Progress

		Actuarial				UAAL
		Accrued	Unfunded			as % of
Actuarial	Actuarial	Liability	AAL	Funded	Covered	Covered
Valuation	Value of	Entry Age	(UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll	Payroll
<u>Date</u>	Assets (a)	(AAL) (b)	<u>(b-a)</u>	<u>(a/b)</u>	<u>(c)</u>	<u>(b-a)/c)</u>
12/31/03	\$ 719,144	\$1,035,184	\$ 316,040	69.5	\$ 502,343	63%
12/31/04	1,501,446	2,463,464	962,018	60.9	981,651	98
12/31/05	1,765,298	3,086,437	1,321,139	57.2	1,024,139	129

Defined Benefit Pension Plan Three-Year Trend Information

Fiscal	Annual	Percentage	N	let
Year	Pension	of APC	Pen	sion
Ending	Cost (APC)	Contributed	<u>Oblig</u>	gation
03/31/05	\$139,423	100%	\$	-
03/31/06	170,061	100		-
03/31/07	257.846	100		_

D. Other postemployment benefits

The Township has elected to provide postemployment health care benefits to command unit police officers who reach at least 25 years of seniority and their spouse. The government pays the full cost of coverage for these benefits. Also, the retirees and their spouses must commit to enrolling in Medicare Part B at age 65.

The Township has elected to provide postemployment health care benefits to any non-contractual employee retiring after March 31, 2004 with 25 years of service. The retiree must commit to enrolling in Medicare Part B at age 65. The Township will pay the full cost of the retired employee's Medicare Supplement Part B.

Also, the Township has elected to provide postemployment health benefits to certain patrol police officers who retire with at least twenty-five years of seniority. Effective April 1, 2006, the Township is required to pay no more than \$750 per month per retiree for premiums under the medical/hospitalization insurance plan. Any remaining costs will be borne solely by the retiree. The amount the Township is required to pay shall increase 10% each year effective on Aril 1. In no event shall the Township be required to pay more than the actual cost of the health insurance premium. Also, the retirees and their spouses must commit to enrolling in Medicare Part B when eligible or, at the latest, at age 65.

IV. Other information – (continued)

D. Other postemployment benefits – (continued)

The benefits are provided through private insurers and all premiums are paid when incurred. At March 31, 2007 there is one retiree who is eligible for benefits under the three plans noted above. For the year ended March 31, 2007, made payments for postemployment health care premiums of \$1,620.

Upcoming reporting change: The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has recently released Statement Number 45, Accounting and Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The new pronouncement provides guidance for local units of government in recognizing the cost of retiree health care, as well as any "other" postemployment benefits (other than pensions). The new rules will cause the government wide financial statements to recognize the cost of providing retiree health care coverage over the working life of the employee, rather than at the time the health care premiums are paid. The new pronouncement will be effective for the year ended March 31, 2009.

E. Summary disclosures of significant contingencies

The Township participates in the federally assisted Community Development Block Grant Program and COPS Program. These grant programs are subject to monitoring by the granting agency. The granting agency has yet to make final approval of the expenditures charged to the grants. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agency cannot be determined at this time, although management expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

F. Commitments

The Township, during fiscal year 2005, entered into a five year contract with another governmental unit to provide fire protection to the Township. The contract requires quarterly payments of \$28,000 to be made through June 30, 2009.

Required Supplemental Information	

Charter Township of Flushing General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended March 31, 2007

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Actual	Variance with Amended Budget
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 140,000		\$ 139,838	\$ (162)
Intergovernmental - state	737,500	737,500	730,731	(6,769)
Charges for services	175,500	505,500	515,986	10,486
Interest Other revenue	15,800 38,750	15,800 38,750	22,602 33,886	6,802
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(4,864)
Total revenues	1,107,550	1,437,550	1,443,043	5,493
Expenditures Current:				
General government:				
Township board	135,200	211,900	203,854	8,046
Supervisor Assessor	65,300	70,050	69,237	813 2,058
Elections	77,650 12,000	89,500 20,000	87,442 19,886	2,038
Clerk	142,300	158,145	153,822	4,323
Accounting	72,500	109,550	107,211	2,339
Treasurer	114,700	127,350	125,315	2,035
Township hall and grounds	50,900	56,150	54,944	1,206
Public safety:				
Law enforcement	5,000	12,000	11,915	85
Fire	112,100	112,100	112,000	100
Code enforcement Public works	14,900 234,800	14,900 403,700	6 401,349	14,894 2,351
Recreation and culture	10,100	14,000	13,601	399
Capital outlay:		,	ŕ	
General government: Public works	700 1,000	1,100 100	791	309 100
	1,049,150	1,400,545	1,361,373	39,172
Total expenditures	1,049,130	1,400,343	1,301,373	39,172
Excess of revenues over expenditures	58,400	37,005	81,670	44,665
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	25,000	25,000	(55.000)	(25,000)
Transfers out	(6,500)	(55,000)	(55,000)	-
Total other financing				
sources (uses)	18,500	(30,000)	(55,000)	(25,000)
Net change in fund balances	76,900	7,005	26,670	19,665
Fund balance - beginning of year	398,801	398,801	398,801	
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 475,701	\$ 405,806	\$ 425,471	\$ 19,665

Charter Township of Flushing Law Enforcement Special Revenue Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended March 31, 2007

							7	Variance
		Original	A	Amended				h Amended
n		Budget		Budget		Actual		Budget
Revenues	d.	007.600	Φ	007.600	Φ	054.550	Φ	46.050
Taxes	\$	907,600	\$	907,600	\$	954,550	\$	46,950
Intergovernmental: State		3,000		3,000		11,065		0.065
Local		92,700		92,700		91,276		8,065
Fines and forfeits		,		,		,		(1,424)
		34,500		34,500		45,231		10,731
Interest		1,620		1,620		8,252		6,632
Other revenue		1,800		1,450		20,743		19,293
Total revenues		1,041,220		1,040,870		1,131,117		90,247
Expenditures								
Current:								
General government:								
Township board		750		750		500		250
Public safety:								
Law enforcement		1,064,263		1,155,040		1,133,500		21,540
Capital outlay:								
Public safety		24,000		23,800		25,294		(1,494)
Total expenditures		1,089,013		1,179,590		1,159,294		20,296
Excess (deficiency) of revenues								
over expenditures		(47,793)		(138,720)		(28,177)		110,543
Other financing uses:								
Transfers out		(25,000)		(25,000)		-		25,000
Total other financing uses		(25,000)		(25,000)		-		25,000
N . 1		(72.702)		(1.60.500)		(20.155)		105.540
Net change in fund balances		(72,793)		(163,720)		(28,177)		135,543
Fund balance - beginning of year		246,666		246,666		246,666		
Fund balance - end of year	\$	173,873	\$	82,946	\$	218,489	\$	135,543

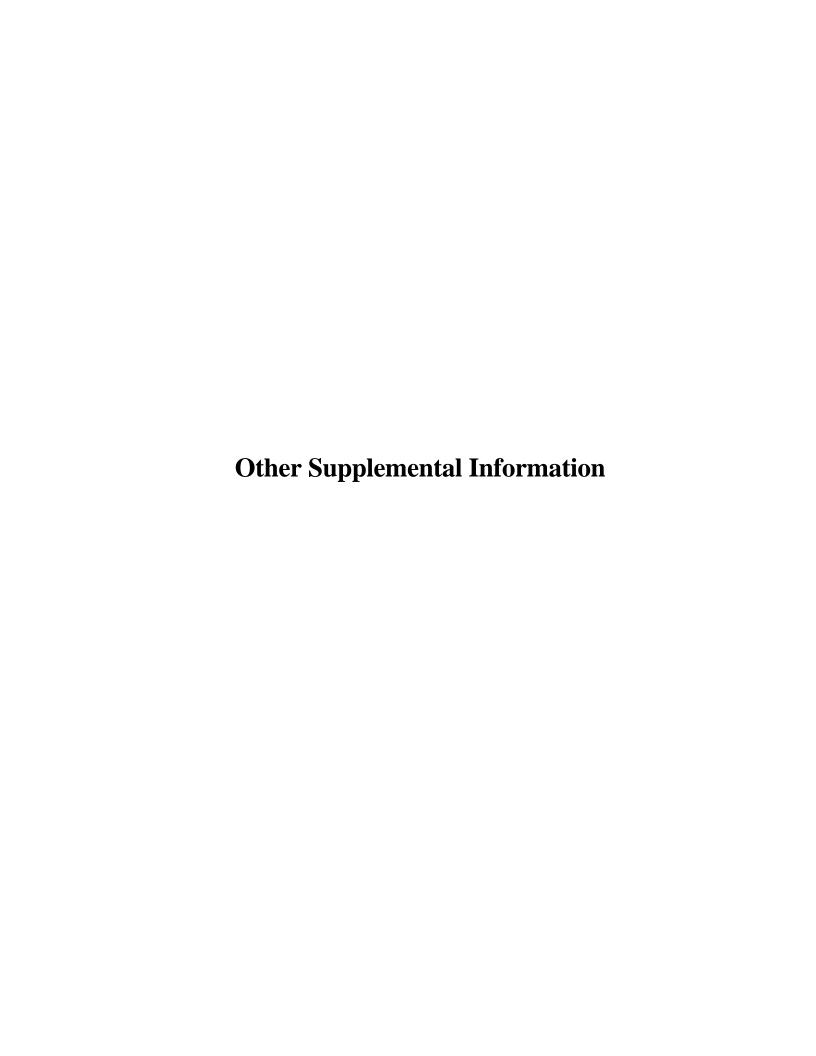
Charter Township of Flushing Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended March 31, 2007

	Original Budget		mended Budget		Actual	Variance with Amended Budget		
Revenues Special assessments	\$ 472,000	\$	472,000	\$	472,557	\$	557	
Interest	 1,400	Ψ	1,400	Ψ	3,776	Ψ	2,376	
Total revenues	473,400		473,400		476,333		2,933	
Expenditures Current: General government:								
Township board Public works	250 472,000		400 483,000		400 482,093		907	
Total expenditures	 472,250		483,400		482,493		907	
Net change in fund balances	1,150		(10,000)		(6,160)		3,840	
Fund balance - beginning of year	 515,170		515,170		515,170			
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 516,320	\$	505,170	\$	509,010	\$	3,840	

Charter Township of Flushing Notes to Required Supplementary Information March 31, 2007

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

The budgets for the Major Governmental Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Charter Township of Flushing Non-Major Governmental Funds Summary Descriptions March 31, 2007

Special Revenue Funds

DARE

To account for the activity of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program. The Township Police Department has set up the program to provide drug education to students in the local schools.

Parks and Recreation

To account for the activity related to the operation of the Township's nature park.

Drug Law Enforcement

This fund is used to account for revenues from the sales of drug confiscated items. Expenditures are restricted to drug enforcement and prevention.

Building Department

To account for revenues and expenditures related to the Building Department activities.

Community Development

This fund is used to account for federal grant funds that are used for projects suggested by the citizenry.

Charter Township of Flushing Nonmajor Special Revenue Governmental Funds Combining Balance Sheet March 31, 2007

Assets	D.A.R.E			rks and creation	Drug Law Enforcement	
Cash and cash equivalents Due from other governments	\$	-	\$	10,625	\$	123
Total assets	\$	- 0 -	\$	10,625	\$	123
Liabilities and Fund Balances						
Liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Due to other funds	\$	- - -	\$	1,722 714 -	\$	- - -
Total liabilities		-		2,436		-
Fund balances: Unreserved, undesignated				8,189		123
Total fund balances		-		8,189		123
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	- 0 -	\$	10,625	\$	123

	ilding artment		munity lopment	Totals			
\$	3,070	0 \$ - 790		\$	13,818 790		
\$	3,070	\$	790	\$	14,608		
\$	113 1,213	\$	100 - 690	\$	1,935 1,927 690		
	1,326		790		4,552		
	1,744		-		10,056		
-	1,744		-		10,056		
\$	3,070	\$	790	\$	14,608		

Charter Township of Flushing Nonmajor Special Revenue Governmental Funds Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances For the Year Ended March 31, 2007

	<u>D</u>	.A.R.E	arks and ecreation	Drug Law Enforcement	
Revenues:					
Licenses and permits	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Intergovernmental: Federal			06.626		
Other revenue		- -	96,626 83,974		-
Total revenues		-	180,600		_
Expenditures:					_
Current:					
Public safety:					
Building department Recreation and culture		-	84,842		_
Capital Outlay		953	185,590		1,881
Total expenditures		953	270,432		1,881
Excess (deficiency) of					
revenues over expenditures		(953)	(89,832)		(1,881)
Other financing sources:					
Transfers in		_	-		
Total other financing sources		-	-		-
Net change in fund balances		(953)	(89,832)		(1,881)
Fund balances - beginning of year		953	98,021		2,004
Fund balances - end of year	\$	- 0 -	\$ 8,189	\$	123

	Building partment	mmunity elopment	Totals			
\$	29,303	\$ -	\$	29,303		
	-	52,265		148,891		
-	-	-		83,974		
	29,303	52,265		262,168		
	82,951	-		82,951		
	-	52,265		137,107		
	-	-		188,424		
	82,951	52,265		408,482		
	(53,648)	-		(146,314)		
	55,000	-		55,000		
	55,000	-		55,000		
	1,352	-		(91,314)		
	392	-		101,370		
\$	1,744	\$ - 0 -	\$	10,056		

Charter Township of Flushing Nonmajor Special Revenue Governmental Funds Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended March 31, 2007

	D.A.R.E.									
		udgeted iginal		ounts ended			Witl	riance h Final ıdget		
Revenues:										
Licenses and permits	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		
Intergovernmental: Federal										
Interest		10		10		-		(10)		
Other revenue		10		10		-		(10)		
Other revenue	-					-				
Total revenues		10		10		-		(10)		
Expenditures:										
Current:										
Public safety:										
Law enforcement		-		-		-		-		
Building department		-		-		-		-		
Recreation and culture		-		-		052		(052)		
Capital outlay				-		953		(953)		
Total expenditures		-		-		953		(953)		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues										
over expenditures		10		10		(953)		(963)		
Other financing sources:										
Transfers in		-		-		-				
Total other sources		-		-		-				
Net change in fund balances		10		10		(953)		(963)		
Fund balance - beginning of year		953		953		953		_		
Fund balance - end of year	\$	963	\$	963	\$	- 0 -	\$	(963)		

	Parks an	d R	ecreation			Drug Law Enforcement								
Budgeted Priginal	dgeted Amounts inal Amended Actual		Actual	Variance With Final Budget		Budgeted Amounts Original Amended				Actual			Variance With Final Budget	
\$ -	\$ -	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- Juaget	
				·		·		'		·				
131,600	131,600		96,626		(34,974)		10		- 10		-		- (10)	
6,538 91,750	6,538 91,750		83,974		(6,538) (7,776)		10 25		10 25		-		(10)	
 91,730	91,730		03,974		(7,770)		23		23		-		(25)	
 229,888	229,888		180,600		(49,288)		35		35		-		(35)	
-	-		-		-		5		5		-		5	
-	- 05 100		-		-		-		-		-		-	
85,350 221,120	95,100 221,120		84,842 185,590		10,258 35,530		-		-		- 1,881		(1,881)	
 221,120	221,120		103,370		33,330						1,001		(1,001)	
306,470	316,220		270,432		45,788		5		5		1,881		(1,876)	
 (76,582)	(86,332)	(89,832)		(3,500)		30		30	(1,881)		(1,911)	
-	-		-		_		-		-		-			
-	-		-				-		-		-		_	
(76,582)	(86,332)	(89,832)		(3,500)		30		30	(1,881)		(1,911)	
 98,021	98,021		98,021		_		2,004		2,004		2,004		_	
\$ 21,439	\$ 11,689	\$	8,189	\$	(3,500)	\$	2,034	\$	2,034	\$	123	\$	(1,911)	

Charter Township of Flushing Nonmajor Special Revenue Governmental Funds Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (continued) For the Year Ended March 31, 2007

	Building Department							
		Budgeted Amounts Original Amended			Actual		Variance With Final Budget	
Revenues:								
Licenses and permits	\$	69,050	\$	46,850	\$	29,303	\$	(17,547)
Intergovernmental:								
Federal		_		-		-		_
Interest		50		50		-		(50)
Other revenue		300		250				(250)
Total revenues		69,400		47,150		29,303		(17,847)
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Public safety:								
Law enforcement				<u>-</u>		-		· -
Building department		73,900		81,450		82,951		(1,501)
Recreation and culture		-		-				_
Capital outlay		100		100		•		100
Total expenditures		74,000		81,550		82,951	·	(1,401)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		(4,600)		(34,400)		(53,648)		(19,248)
Other financing sources:		e vinn		25 000		## 000		20,000
Transfers in		6,500		35,000		55,000		20,000
Total other sources		6,500		35,000		55,000		20,000
Net change in fund balances	!	1,900		600		1,352		752
Fund balance - beginning of year		392		392.		392		<u>-</u>
Fund balance - end of year	\$	2,292	\$	992	\$	1,744	\$	752





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June 15, 2007

To Members of the Board Charter Township of Flushing Genesee County, Michigan

We have recently completed our audit of the financial statements for the Charter Township of Flushing for the year ended March 31, 2007. As a result of our audit, we offer the following observations and comments for your consideration:

Retiree Health Care Benefits

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has recently released Statement Number 45, Accounting and Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The new pronouncement provides guidance for local units of government in recognizing the cost of retiree health care, as well as any "other" postemployment benefits (other than pensions). The intent of the new rules is to recognize the cost of providing retiree health care coverage over the working life of the employee, rather than at the time the health care premiums are paid. These new rules will apply to the government wide financial statements, rather than the individual fund level. The Township currently pays for premiums on a pay-as-you-go basis. The Township will need to decide how much of the total obligation to fund which may have an impact on the manner in which the benefit is budgeted.

The new pronouncement will require a valuation of the obligation to provide retiree health care benefits, including an amortization of the past service cost over a period of up to 30 years. The valuation must include an annual recommended contribution (ARC). While the ARC does not need to be funded each year, any under funding must be reported as a liability on the government wide statement of net assets. This valuation will need to be performed by an actuary only if the total participants exceed 100. Participants are defined as employees in active service, terminated employees not yet receiving benefits, plus retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits. Plans with fewer than 100 participants may either hire an actuary, or perform the calculation themselves (at least every three years).

This statement is effective for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2009. Remember that planning to make the annual recommended contribution generally requires up to three to six months for an actuarial valuation plus six months lead time to work the numbers into the budget. Therefore, we recommend that you begin the actuarial valuation at least one year prior to the above dates. The GASB statement has provided substantial incentive to fund the obligation in accordance with the annual recommended contribution. In addition to the "interperiod equity" issue of paying for a service as you use it, the GASB has directed that lower rates of return be used for evaluating the annual recommended contribution in situations where the recommended contribution is not being funded. This will significantly increase the calculation of the following year's contribution. So - funding the contribution will actually reduce your long run cost.

Legislative Update

Revenue Sharing (Updated March 2007)

The future of the State's revenue sharing program may be directly tied to the condition of the State's budget. Reductions to statutory revenue sharing started in 2001 as shortfalls began occurring in the State's budget. The State's budget shortfalls continue to be significant. The magnitude of the State's deficit has become even more pronounced after the State's January 2007 revenue estimating conference. According to economists, Michigan's budget is \$3 billion short of the revenue needed to cover basic services this year and next (State fiscal year's 2006/2007 and 2007/2008). The outcome of other matters will also impact revenue sharing and those matters include:

- Future of County Participation in Statutory Revenue Sharing In 2004, the State terminated payment of statutory revenue sharing to counties (which was approximately \$182 million) but allowed counties to move their operating tax levy to July from December. Counties are required to deposit the additional monies from the earlier levy into a "reserve fund" which is to be used by the counties to replace lost statutory revenue sharing in future years. The question that remains is when the reserve funds established by counties are depleted, will counties come back into the "revenue sharing formula" and to what extent? Will the size of the statutory pot grow to accommodate counties or will there be a shift of the same monies from cities, villages, and townships to the counties?
- Statutory Revenue Sharing Formula Expires in 2007 Legislative action is required on this Act for appropriations to continue into 2008 and beyond.
- Changing Michigan Business Tax Structure The Michigan Single Business Tax has been eliminated effective December 31, 2007 which will result in the loss of \$1.9 billion from the State's budget in 2008. The Governor's fiscal year 2007/20008 budget recommends replacing a majority of the repealed Single Business Tax revenue with a new Michigan Business Tax and the enactment of a new excise tax on service providers. The new Michigan Business Tax ("MBT") is projected to generate approximately \$480 million less annually in revenue than currently generated by the Single Business Tax but the new two percent excise tax on most services is projected (if effective on June 1, 2007) to raise about \$576 million in the remainder of the fiscal 2006/2007 to help with State's budget deficit for that year and to raise \$1.47 billion in the State's fiscal year 2007/2008. The Governor's budget also includes several other tax increases and changes. Much debate will occur prior to the enactment of a final tax structure plan.

As introduced, the Governor's budget for fiscal year 2007/2008 includes a revenue sharing increase of \$27 million to be distributed using the three part formula currently contained in the revenue sharing act (taxable value per capita, population/unit type and yield equalization) with an additional \$14.5 million for public safety funding. While specific details have not been announced yet, communities would only be eligible for the increase if they can demonstrate service sharing with other local governments.

While the debate has begun, there still remain considerably more questions than answers regarding long-term funding of statutory revenue sharing. Additionally, there are several practical short term concerns including:

• If revenue sharing cuts are enacted for the State's fiscal year 2006/2007, then these unplanned revenue sharing payment reductions could impact the Township's year ending March 31, 2007. However, the amounts may not be known until spring or summer providing local governments with little or no time to react.

• Final decisions on revenue sharing funding levels for the State's fiscal year 2007/2008 will likely not be complete in time for local governments working on 2008 budgets.

The following chart depicts the Township's actual and estimated revenue-sharing payments over a five year period - from the State's fiscal year ended September 30, 2002 through the estimated amounts for fiscal year ending September 30, 2007:

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Constitutional	\$670,609	\$681,963	\$674,556	\$690,653	\$702,411	\$690,763
Statutory	186,245	157,265	79,703	55,385	35,326	26,908
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Total	\$856,854	\$839,228	\$754,259	\$746,038	\$737,737	\$717,671
-						
Increase (decrease	e)	-\$17,626	-\$84,969	-\$8,221	-\$8,301	-\$20,066
% Change		-2%	-10%	-1%	-1%	-3%

While the significant declines in this funding source experienced in recent years appear to have slowed, it is clear that the total amount of money distributed is unlikely to increase without significant changes to the State's revenue structure. This has clearly impacted the Township's ability to finance operations and capital spending. As of now, there appears to be no long-term solution to the State's structural deficit in its General Fund, and as long as this condition exists, revenue sharing remains at risk and a return to past funding levels is not likely in the foreseeable future.

It is important to recognize that the authority for the statutory portion of revenue sharing terminates on September 30, 2007. This portion represents approximately 4 percent of the Township's total state-shared revenue recorded in its General Fund. We have not heard any significant discussion in Lansing regarding the plans for renewal at this time, but it would be appropriate to begin discussions with your state representative regarding the importance of the revenue-sharing program. The long-run health of the state-shared revenue may well be dependent on the State's current project to reform its business tax structure. We continue to urge the Township to be conservative in its estimation of state-shared revenues as this line item in the State's budget remains vulnerable. We will continue to update the Township as developments occur.

Personal Property Tax (Updated March 2007)

Over the last six years, the State's personal property tax laws and regulations have changed substantially. In 2000, the State Tax Commission updated the general business depreciation tables that are used to calculate personal property taxes, resulting in approximately 10% drop in property tax revenue. In addition, the State Tax Commission also approved new personal property tax tables for utilities which made drastic changes to transmission and distribution property of utilities (resulting in approximately 30% revenue loss to local units of government). Also, the Michigan Supreme Court in WPW Acquisition Co v. City of Troy ruled that the Proposal A cap prevents assessors from increasing the taxable value of commercial rental property above the rate of inflation using the occupancy methodology even when reductions in taxable value were previously granted due to a decrease in occupancy.

Further reductions to personal property tax remain part of the State's tax structure discussions. Personal property taxes are a significant revenue source to many local governments. For the Township, personal property tax represents 4% of its tax base. If the State's new business tax structure provides personal property tax relief, the question is will local governments be held harmless by the State and to what extent? The Governor's tax plan as introduced proposes to change the property tax system to mitigate the impact of the WPW case. A similar attempt to make this correction occurred in 2005 and 2006 with no success.

New Cable Franchise Legislation (Updated March 2007)

The Governor signed cable franchise legislation (House Bill 6456) into law effective January 1, 2007. The new law (Public Act 480 of 2006) creates the "Uniform Video Services Local Franchise Act" which provides a statewide framework for franchising agreements instead of individual community agreements. This Act requires video service providers to obtain a local franchise, good for 10 years, from the franchising entity (the local unit of government). As part of the local franchise, the provider is required to pay an annual video service provider fee, not to exceed 5% of gross revenue, as well as an annual fee for the costs of the PEG access facilities, not to exceed 2% of gross revenue. The Act allows providers to terminate the current franchise contracts before their expiration date, in order to enter into this new local franchise agreement under the statewide framework.

Local units of government will be impacted in the following ways:

Under the Act, no additional fees or charges other than those stipulated under the Act may be written into the local franchise agreements.

To the extent existing cable franchise agreements provided more funding than provided for under the new Act, municipalities will see reduced fees from these new local franchise agreements.

A credit, based on annual maintenance fees paid for use of public rights of way, to video service providers is allowed under the Act. This credit could eliminate or significantly reduce any revenue the local unit might receive under the bills franchise fee.

Audits of the video service providers' calculation of gross revenue is limited to once every two years.

It is expected that local governments will receive their first payment under the new Act beginning in May 2007. We strongly encourage you to review this payment compared to payments previously received and follow up with your provider as required.

Property Tax Legislation (Updated March 2007)

A series of House bills were introduced in 2007 dealing with the treatment of the uncapping of value on sale or transfer of property. With the passage of Proposal A in 1994, changes to the taxable value of an individual property are limited to the lessor of the rate of inflation or 5 percent – until the property is sold or transferred. The difference between the capped taxable value amount and state equalized value at the time of transfer is referred as the "uncapped" value or the "pop-up" value. As several published studies and reports have demonstrated, the treatment of "uncapped" values or the "pop up" amount when a property is transferred or sold as growth on existing property subject to the Headlee rollback calculation has resulted in continued downward pressure on millage rates. This treatment is due to definitional changes made to the General Property Tax Act in 1994.

The three bills in the package are House Bills 4440, 4441, and 4442 and would propose to do the following:

- House Bill 4440 This bill establishes an 18 month moratorium on the "pop-up" or "uncapping" of taxable value to state equalized value at the time of sale or transfer of a property. Property sales or transfers occurring in the timeframe of the moratorium would continue to pay property taxes at the previous taxable value amount. The "pop-up" or "uncapping" of taxable value would be delayed until the property was sold or transferred in later years.
- House Bill 4441 This bill increases the real estate transfer tax by .10% and earmarks the money to be returned to local government for potential loss in revenue occurring from House Bill 4440.
- House Bill 4442 This bill would change the General Property Tax Act to exempt the "pop-up" or "uncapped" value from the Headlee rollback calculation. If this legislation were enacted, increases in taxable value resulting from property sales or transfers would be treated as "additions" to taxable value or new growth versus growth on existing property.

House Bills 4440 and 4441 passed the House on March 14 (HB 4440 has been assigned to the Senate Finance Committee). House Bill 4442 has not been voted on yet in the House. The bills are not tie barred.

Bonding to Fund Liability for Other Post Employment Benefits (Updated September 2006)

The day quickly approaches for local governments to measure the liability for non-pension benefits granted to government employees at retirement (most notably retiree health care). Once these benefits are measured, local governments will face the tough choice of advance funding these benefits (which some are doing now), remain on a pay-as-you go plan (which is the path for most local governments) or a combination thereof. To provide local governments with additional funding options, legislation was introduced in 2006 which would allow for bonding as a funding tool. The legislation was passed by the Michigan Legislature and vetoed by the Governor. The legislation is likely to be reconsidered in 2007.

Municipal Finance Act Revisions – REMINDER

The Municipal Finance Act was amended several years ago. Communities are now required to submit a filing once a year with the Michigan Department of Treasury. The old ten day "exemption from prior approval" process has been eliminated and is replaced with this qualification process. This filing will serve as a pre-approval for future debt issues. The current filing is due within six months of the Township's year end December 31, 2006 and is good for one year thereafter. The Township should consider the need to file a qualifying statement for each of its component units.

1. Payroll Register Review

During our audit it was noted during our discussions of payroll procedures that while all copies of the payroll checks (or pay stubs in the case of direct deposits) are provided to the Clerk and Treasurer for their review and signature, a copy of the payroll register is not provided to them as a part of the process. In an effort to further strengthen internal controls, we recommend the Township provide the payroll register to the Clerk and Treasurer for their review when signing payroll checks so that they can assure that all transactions for payroll have been presented to them for review and signature.

We would like to thank the Township personnel for the courtesy and assistance extended to us during the audit. We appreciate the opportunity to serve as your auditors. If there are any questions about your financial report or the above comments and recommendations, we would be happy to discuss them at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Plante & Moran, PLLC

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Tadd A. Harburn, CPA

Partner